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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/046,941	01/15/2002	William Kress Bodin	AUS920010464US1	4426

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EXAMINER
LY, ANH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2172	

DATE MAILED: 05/26/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application		Applicant(s)
	10/046,941		BODIN ET AL.
	Examiner		Art Unit
	Anh Ly		2172

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 January 2002*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-18* is/are pending in the application.

  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-18* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

  a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

  1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

  2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

  3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *#3 (4/19/02)*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: _____ .

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)   Office Action Summary   Part of Paper No./Mail Date 6

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This Office Action is response to Applicants' communications filed on
01/15/2002.

2.   Claims 1-18 are pending in this application.

Information Disclosure Statement

3.   The Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) filed on 03/07/2002, Pager #2 has
not been considered because Examiner did not receive PTO-1449. Applicant is hereby
required to submit PTO-1449 in response to this Office Action Paper #6.

Specification

4.   The brief description of Figure 4 is missing in the section of Brief Description of
the Drawings. Applicant is hereby required to correct the specs. in response to this
Office Action Paper #6.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7.   Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US

Patent No. 6,738,768 issued to Johnson in view of US Patent No. 6,091,409 issued to

Dickman et al. (hereinafter Dickman).

With respect to claim 1, Johnson teaches receiving a shortcut entered through

the user interface, the shortcut having a associated with it a shortcut field name set

comprising one or more shortcut field names (user interface context where the user

would select or receive the option of creating of shortcuts on his/her own desktop and

each shortcut has field to be entered to name that shortcut: col. 5, lines 48-67 and col. 6, lines 1-28);

inferring from a context definition table, in dependence upon the context, a context table name and a context field name (file pulldown option having a list of text option to be selected from the user in order to get the desired operation: col. 4, lines 50-60);

selecting information records from an information database in dependence upon the context, the context table name, the shortcut fields names, and the context field name (a data record containing a least one field to be created for the shortcut: see fig. 2 and fig. 6, col. 7, lines 1-25 and col. 12, lines 1-38).

Johnson teaches using graphical user interface context for the system users capturing information in a data processing system (Information Capture Action (ICA) window as in fig. 1 and col. 4, lines 41-67) and creating shortcuts via user interface context for the context of web pages on the desktop, or in a folder, for convenient invocation to a particular web page from which the information of web page is captured (col. 6, lines 12-38), fields and data records of ICA are defined and displaying the selected records with a display device interface (col. 12, lines 1-38 and col. 7, lines 40-52), and a file pulldown option which is containing a selectable text list in a windowed system as shown in fig. 1. Johnson does not explicitly teach selecting a context, and displaying selected records through the user interface on the client device.

However, Dickman teaches a user may open a file menu from which s/he select a context (see fig. 7, item 64 and fig. 8, item 68, col. 7, lines 1-41), a client computer

including a CPU accessing to a primary memory and a secondary storage, and

connecting a plurality of input/output devices including a video display displaying the

location information of an encapsulated object as a visual representation of the object at

a location that lies outside of the window (col. 4, lines 64-67, col. 5, lines 1-22 and col.

6, lines 38-48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Johnson with the

teachings of Dickman so as to have a video display connecting to the data processing

system for displaying the selected information to the user. The motivation being to have

a system having GUI for user to locate information on the web pages context and also

creating shortcuts for those web pages on the visual desktop via create shortcut menu

and let user is enabled to click a right button on the mouse to cause a context of menu

to be displayed an the client computer.

With respect to claim 2, Johnson teaches a method as discussed in claim 1, and

Johnson teaches wherein selecting records further comprises creating a query, wherein

the query includes: the context table name as a table for the query (searching data

records based on the type of field name: col. 12, lines 1-54); the shortcut fields names

as field names for the query (file pulldown option having a list of text option to be

selected from the user in order to get the desired operation: col. 4, lines 50-60).

Johnson teaches using graphical user interface context for the system users

capturing information in a data processing system (Information Capture Action (ICA)

window as in fig. 1 and col. 4, lines 41-67) and creating shortcuts via user interface

context for the context of web pages on the desktop, or in a folder, for convenient

invocation to a particular web page from which the information of web page is captured

(col. 6, lines 12-38), fields and data records of ICA are defined and displaying the

selected records with a display device interface (col. 12, lines 1-38 and col. 7, lines 40-

52), and a file pulldown option which is containing a selectable text list in a windowed

system as shown in fig. 1. Johnson does not explicitly teach the context and the context

field name in a condition for the query.

However, Dickman teaches a user may open a file menu from which s/he selects

a context (see fig. 7, item 64 and fig. 8, item 68, col. 7, lines 1-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Johnson with the

teachings of Dickman so as to have a video display connecting to the data processing

system for displaying the selected information to the user. The motivation being to have

a system having GUI for user to locate information on the web pages context and also

creating shortcuts for those web pages on the visual desktop via create shortcut menu

and let user is enabled to click a right button on the mouse to cause a context of menu

to be displayed an the client computer.

With respect to claim 3, Johnson teaches a method as discussed in claim 1.

Johnson teaches using graphical user interface context for the system users

capturing information in a data processing system (Information Capture Action (ICA)

window as in fig. 1 and col. 4, lines 41-67) and creating shortcuts via user interface

context for the context of web pages on the desktop, or in a folder, for convenient

invocation to a particular web page from which the information of web page is captured (col. 6, lines 12-38), fields and data records of ICA are defined and displaying the selected records with a display device interface (col. 12, lines 1-38 and col. 7, lines 40-52), and a file pulldown option which is containing a selectable text list in a windowed system as shown in fig. 1. Johnson does not explicitly teach wherein selecting a context further comprises selecting a default context .

However, Dickman teaches different default icons from shortcut creation (col. 6, lines 35-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Johnson with the teachings of Dickman so as to have a video display connecting to the data processing system for displaying the selected information to the user. The motivation being to have a system having GUI for user to locate information on the web pages context and also creating shortcuts for those web pages on the visual desktop via create shortcut menu and let user is enabled to click a right button on the mouse to cause a context of menu to be displayed an the client computer.

With respect to claim 4, Johnson discloses a method as discussed in claim 1 and user interface context 9see abstract).

 Johnson teaches using graphical user interface context for the system users capturing information in a data processing system (Information Capture Action (ICA) window as in fig. 1 and col. 4, lines 41-67) and creating shortcuts via user interface context for the context of web pages on the desktop, or in a folder, for convenient

invocation to a particular web page from which the information of web page is captured
(col. 6, lines 12-38), fields and data records of ICA are defined and displaying the
selected records with a display device interface (col. 12, lines 1-38 and col. 7, lines 40-
52), and a file pulldown option which is containing a selectable text list in a windowed
system as shown in fig. 1. Johnson does not explicitly teach wherein selecting a context
further comprises receiving a context from the client device, the context entered by a
user through the user interface.

However, Dickman teaches a client computer including a CPU accessing to a
primary memory and a secondary storage, and connecting a plurality of input/output
devices including a video display displaying the location information of an encapsulated
object as a visual representation of the object at a location that lies outside of the
window (col. 4, lines 64-67, col. 5, lines 1-22 and col. 6, lines 38-48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at
the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Johnson with the
teachings of Dickman so as to have a video display connecting to the data processing
system for displaying the selected information to the user. The motivation being to have
a system having GUI for user to locate information on the web pages context and also
creating shortcuts for those web pages on the visual desktop via create shortcut menu
and let user is enabled to click a right button on the mouse to cause a context of menu
to be displayed an the client computer.

With respect to claims 5-6, Johnson discloses a method as discussed in claim 1. Johnson teaches also user may download files from the Internet (see fig. 6, col. 12, lines 1-38).

Johnson teaches using graphical user interface context for the system users capturing information in a data processing system (Information Capture Action (ICA) window as in fig. 1 and col. 4, lines 41-67) and creating shortcuts via user interface context for the context of web pages on the desktop, or in a folder, for convenient invocation to a particular web page from which the information of web page is captured (col. 6, lines 12-38), fields and data records of ICA are defined and displaying the selected records with a display device interface (col. 12, lines 1-38 and col. 7, lines 40-52), and a file pulldown option which is containing a selectable text list in a windowed system as shown in fig. 1. Johnson does not explicitly teach wherein the context has an initial context value, and the method comprises the further steps of: assigning, in response to user input through the user interface, a new context value to the context, repeating, in response to user input from the user interface, the steps of assigning a new context value to the context, inferring a context table name and a context field name, selecting records, and downloading selected records, selecting a display form in dependence upon the shortcut value, wherein displaying selected records through the user interface on the client device further comprises downloading the selected records to the client device for display in the display form.

However, Dickman teaches a client computer including a CPU accessing to a primary memory and a secondary storage, and connecting a plurality of input/output

devices including a video display displaying the location information of an encapsulated object as a visual representation of the object at a location that lies outside of the window (col. 4, lines 64-67, col. 5, lines 1-22 and col. 6, lines 38-48)., shortcut icon and the context menu as in fig. 7 and 8, col. 7, lines 1-12 and lines 38-56; col. 8, lines 48-67 and col. 9, lines 1-38).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Johnson with the teachings of Dickman so as to have a video display connecting to the data processing system for displaying the selected information to the user. The motivation being to have a system having GUI for user to locate information on the web pages context and also creating shortcuts for those web pages on the visual desktop via create shortcut menu and let user is enabled to click a right button on the mouse to cause a context of menu to be displayed an the client computer.

Claim 7 is essentially the same as claim 1 except that it is directed to a system rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 1 hereinabove.

Claim 8 is essentially the same as claim 2 except that it is directed to a system rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 2 hereinabove.

Claim 9 is essentially the same as claim 3 except that it is directed to a system rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 3 hereinabove.

Claim 10 is essentially the same as claim 4 except that it is directed to a system rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 4 hereinabove.

Claim 11 is essentially the same as claim 5 except that it is directed to a system rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 5 hereinabove.

Claim 12 is essentially the same as claim 6 except that it is directed to a system rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 6 hereinabove.

Claim 13 is essentially the same as claim 1 except that it is directed to a computer program product rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 1 hereinabove.

Claim 14 is essentially the same as claim 2 except that it is directed to a computer program product rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 2 hereinabove.

Claim 15 is essentially the same as claim 3 except that it is directed to a computer program product rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 3 hereinabove.

Claim 16 is essentially the same as claim 4 except that it is directed to a computer program product rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 4 hereinabove.

Claim 17 is essentially the same as claim 5 except that it is directed to a computer program product rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 5 hereinabove.

Claim 18 is essentially the same as claim 6 except that it is directed to a computer program product rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 6 hereinabove.

Contact Information

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is 703 306-4527 or via

E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 AM -

4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on 703 305-9790. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703 746-7239.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to: Central Office (703) 872-9306 (Central Official Fax Number)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal

Drive, Arlington, VA, Fourth Floor (receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703 308-

6606 or 703 305-3900.

JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER

ANH LY
MAY 18th, 2004